

MEDICO TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

SHAH PURA CHIEFSHIP,

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Medico Topographical Account of the Chiefship of Shahpura, Rajputana.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Shahpura is a small tract of country in South-East Rajputana, its greatest length from North to South being about 30 miles, and its greatest width, East and West, some 21 miles.

The total area of the Chiefship including the Kachola Parganah is 705 square miles. The latter Parganah has an area of 300 square miles, and is made up of the three Tehsils of Kachola, Ulela and Rewas ; these consist of fourteen islands of territory, which lie in the Mewar State, to the South and East of Shahpura. The main portion of the Chiefship consists of the Phulia Parganah, which is sub-divided into five Tehsils, those of Shahpura, Phulia, Sangaria, Dikola, and Dharia.

The Chiefship is for the most part flat and treeless and no hills of any height break the monotony of the plain : at Khamore and Mindolia, however, are to be seen some low hills and a range equally insignificant runs from Dikola to Nowgaon, a distance of about a mile and-a-half ; here and there are outcrops of mica, schist, granite and hornblend from small hillocks which can be seen for miles.

There is no big jungle in the Chiefship, but large Birs exist at Lasaria, Karamrawas, Kanechan and Dhani, and in these are harboured large numbers of wild boar, black buck and chinkara ; hare, fox, jackals and wolves are also plentiful, while the usual migratory game birds visit the tanks in large numbers and offer excellent opportunities for the sportsman. During the rainy season the florican, (*Khermore, Shap-sand*), is also found in the grass Birs in fair numbers. The following are considered sacred in the Chiefship ; Cows, Bulls, Lungurs, Peacock and Pigeon.

The plains are fertile and largely cultivated and depend mostly on the monsoon for their crops ; the Khari river and its tributaries, the Mansi and two other nullahs, are inconstant rivers and drain the water from this tract of land in a North and Eastly direction, into the Banas river.

There are no natural lakes. The only town of any importance is Shahpura, which had in 1901, a population of 8,974. Phulia and Sangaria are rich and thriving villages of 1,209 and 2,354 inhabitants respectively ; the only other villages of any size are Doria, Dhanop, Dikola and Kothian which have a population of between one and two thousand. For the rest, the people live in small clusters of earth-built huts, erected near the most fertile parts of the country, and usually situated on the summit of a rise in the ground ; these hamlets are for the most part squalid and mean, but the people are as a whole contented and comfortably well provided.

Communications.—No railway has as yet penetrated the Chiefship, but the Rajputana-Malwa line passes through the Mewar territory to the West of Shahpura; passengers for Shahpura city alight at Lambia station; from this place after a drive of twelve miles the Dikola Tehsil is entered, the Capital being reached some ten miles further on. The road from Lambia to Shahpura, which is but a country cart track, is the best *katcha* road in the Chiefship, which as yet (1910) can boast of no metalled roads. The road from Deoli to Shahpura is in parts rough and uncared for, making the drive of 30 miles long and tedious.

The Capital.—The town of Shahpura is situated $25^{\circ} 38' N$ and $74^{\circ} 56' E$ and is 30 miles from Deoli, 60 from Ajmer and 22 from Lambia Station. Its population in 1901 was 8,974.

Archeology.—Of archeological remains the Chiefship cannot boast of many; the only place which is of interest from this point of view, is the village of Dhanop some 12 miles from Shahpura; this in olden times was a flourishing town and a stronghold of Buddhism, as is witnessed by the black stone carvings and idols, which have been excavated; these temples suffered severely under the hands of the Mohammedan Emperors; and but little now remains to show the former importance of the place.

The original old wall of Shahpura commenced in the time of Bharat Singh, still surrounds the town and is, like all fortresses built at that period, a massive structure of stone, brick and earth of about 32 feet in width.

The only other building of interest is the collection of chattris at Ramdwara; this is a very holy place and the head-quarter of the Sadhu of Ram Sanehi sect; only members of this sect and of the Rajadhiraja's family are privileged to be cremated here, and when their ashes have been sent to the Ganges, a chatri is erected to the memory of the departed and marks the site of the cremation. In this way has come into existence a very fine collection of chattris, the most ancient of which does not however date previous to 1650 A.D.

II.—HISTORY—(*Taken from Gazetteer.*)

The Shahpura family belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs being descended from Amar Singh I, Rana of Mewar about the end of the sixteenth century, through his son Suraj Mal. The Chiefship of Shahpura came into existence about 1629, when Suraj Mal's son, Sujan Singh, received from the Emperor Shah Jahan, as a reward for gallant services, a grant of the Parganah of Phulia out of the crown lands of Ajmer, on condition of performing service with 50 horsemen. Sujan Singh at once changed the name of this district to Shahpura after his benefactor, and founded the town of the same name; he was thus the first Chief of Shahpura. He was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain, when fighting on the side of Dara against Aurangzeb. His grandson, Bharat Singh was the third Chief, and received from the Emperor Aurangzeb the title of Raja. The next Chief was Uined Singh who was killed at Ujjain in 1768 when fighting for Rana Ari Singh of Mewar against Mahadji

Sindhia. The seventh Chief Amar Singh (1796-1827) is said to have received from the Maharana of Mewar the title of Raja Dhiraj which is accorded to successors to this day. The eleventh and present Chief is Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh who succeeded by adoption in 1870 received full powers in 1876, and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1903. Under the Sanad of June 27, 1848, the Chiefship pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 10,000, subject to the proviso that, if the Customs duties lievied in the Ajmer District be abolished, the Chief shall, if the Government so wish also cease to collect such duties, and in such a case the tribute shall be reduced to Rs. 2,000 a year. The Chief has received the right of adoption.

In addition to holding Shahpura directly by grant from the British Government, the Raja Dhiraj possesses the estate of Kachhola in Udaipur, for which he pays tribute and does formal service as a great noble of that State.

III.—METEOROLOGICAL.

CLIMATES, WINDS AND RAINFALL.

The winter months in Shahpura are cold, dry and very pleasant; during the months of December and January, a minimum temperature varying from 35° to 46° F is recorded, and the poorer inhabitants who cannot afford the luxury of a fire, and seldom vary the amount of their clothing, suffer severely from the cold.

From the 15th of March on the weather changes, and it gradually becomes hotter until the rains; the maximum temperature recorded in the ten years ending 1908, varied from 112° F to 116° F in the shade, the hottest months of the year being May and June, during the four hot months a very hot dry wind, known locally as the "Loo" blows incessantly, and with varying intensity, ceasing about 2 a.m., but occasionally persisting throughout the entire night. This wind is of the greatest service in working the *khaskhas* tatties, by which living rooms are at this season kept cool. Dust "devils" and sand-storms are frequent and often very violent.

Shahpura is not supplied with an anemometer or wind vane.

The rains which do not usually break in Shahpura until the 1st, 2nd or 3rd week in July, have during the period 1899 to 1908, only once set in, in the month of June; the monsoon composed as it is, partly of the Arabian and partly of the Himalayan currants, is slight and variable, being mostly in the form of local thunder-storms.

The average rainfall is 25 inches, anything less than this is greatly felt by the cultivators, owing to the lack of irrigation facilities.

During the rains, the temperature falls somewhat, but the air is charged with moisture, and at times in the absence of any breeze, it is very disagreeable.

The month of October is still unpleasantly warm for a European.

Light rains usually fall in December or January, and are of considerable service to the Rabi crops.

TABLE I.
Rainfall in Shahpura Chiefship since 1890.

YEAR.		Inches.	REMARKS.
1890	...	15.57	
1891	...	16.10	
1892	...	44.13	
1893	...	37.08	
1894	...	32.10	
1895	...	10.47	
1896	...	29.00	
1897	...	27.66	
1898	...	18.96	
1899	...	13.14	
1900	...	32.38	
1901	...	15.11	
1902	...	15.48	
1903	...	20.52	
1904	...	18.33	
1905	...	7.76	
1906	...	31.09	
1907	...	33.60	
Total	...	418.48	Average for these 18 years 23.24 inches.

IV.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Wells.

The water supply is derived entirely from surface wells and tanks.

The wells contain mostly a free supply of water, more or less hard and brackish, but used by the population as their only supply of drinking water.

Well water is also very generally used throughout the Chiefship for watering wheat, barley and cotton and other Rabi crops; as one travels through the country, numerous are the green and prosperous oases in the surrounding sandy plain.

The water level in the wells in and around Shahpura was in May 1908, 18 to 39 ft. below the surface.

TABLE II.

Table II showing the Depths of the Six Principal Wells in Shahpura.

			Depth of water in the wells in May 1908.	Depth of water level below surface in May 1908.	Depth of water in wells after rains, 1908.
1	Bhatyaniji-ki-Bawri	...	55 feet.	37 feet.	67 feet.
2	Jamun-ki-Kui	...	15 "	34 "	42 "
3	Chimna Bawri	...	105 "	18 "	109 "
4	Kishore-ki-Kui	...	17 "	39 "	34 "
5	Selavat-ki-Kui*	...	18 "	23 "	32 "
6	Khari-ki-Kuwan	...	32 "	32 "	44 "

* The water supply for the Raj Dispensary is drawn from this well.

TABLE III.

Analysis of Water—Six Wells in Shahpura.

	Bhatyanji ki Bawri.	Jamun ki Kui	Chimna Bawri.	Kishore ki Kui	Selavat* ki Kui.	Khare ka Kuwan.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Colour	Faint yellow.	Faint yellow.	Greenish yellow.	Faint yellow.	Faint yellow.	Distinct yellow.
2. Smell	Nil	Nil	Nil	Distinct H. & S.	Faint.	Faint.
3. Reaction	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Residue left on evaporation	Slight white. No charring.	Same as 1.	Large Residue white. No charring.	Large residue. No charring.	Same as 1.	Same as 1.
5. Free N. H. 3	Nil	Nil	Very distinct	Very distinct	Nil	Nil
6. Chlorides	Equivalent of 6 grs. No charring to the gallon.	14 grs. per gallon.	18 grs. per gallon.	7 grs. per gallon.	8 grs. per gallon.	More than 20 grs. per gallon.
7. Nitrites	Distinct. Trace.	Trace.	Distinct. Trace.	Distinct. Trace.	Trace.	Distinct. Trace.
8. Nitrates	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
9. Hardness, temporary	5°	2°	7°	2°	5°	5°
10. Total Hardness	11°	6°	11°	4°	11°	11°
11. Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Oxygen, absorbed	9 grs. per gallon.	12 grs. per gallon.	13 grs. per gallon.	8 grs. per gallon.	8 grs. per gallon.	10 grs. per gallon.

* The water supply for the Raj Dispensary is drawn from this well.

All six wells showed scanty sediment, consisting of vegetable debris, clay and paramecia III and IV should not be considered potable waters although used by the people as a water supply ; the other wells supply fairly good water.

(b) *Artificial Tanks.*—Agriculture is, however, very largely dependent on irrigation from artificial lakes or "tanks" of which there are 38 in the Chiefship.

The large Bund at Bhimpura, which was completed in May 1908, at a cost of about Rs. 4,50,000 was breached by the torrential rains of June and July of that year ; from end to end it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and when full, the area of water is calculated at 5 square miles ; it will irrigate more than 15,000 bigahs of land, and will be an incalculable boon to the cultivators of the district.

V.—VITAL STATISTICS AND ETHNOLOGY.

(a) *Population.*—The population of the Chiefship at the Census of 1901, was 42,676. Out of which number, 15,372 inhabited the small hamlets scattered through the State, and 8,974 were in the Capital.

The distribution of the remaining population may be seen from the following table :—

TABLE IV.

Villages.	With under 500 Inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.
Number of villages	111	15	5	1
With a population of	15,372	9,728	6,248	2,354

(b) *Birth and Death rates.*—The Birth and Death records are kept by the Police of Shahpura town and are tolerably reliable.

TABLE V.

Statement showing Birth and Death rates of the Shahpura Town for five years 1902 to 1906.

Year	Total No. of Births in the year.	Percentage of Births per 1,000 of population.	Total No. of Deaths in the year.	Percentage of Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Remarks.
1902	188	23.5	113	14.125	
1903	126	15.75	107	13.375	
1904	152	19.00	533	66.625	The high percentage of deaths in the years 1904 and 1906 was due to Plague.
1905	18	2.25	203	25.375	
1906	16	2.00	254	31.75	

Year.	Population according to Census.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1883	1,758	1,755	1,956	1,987	1,967	1,967	1,956	1,956	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
1884	51,750	..	..	..	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1885	1,758	1,755	1,956	1,987	1,967	1,967	1,956	1,956	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
1886	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1887	1,758	1,755	1,956	1,987	1,967	1,967	1,956	1,956	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
1888	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1889	1,758	1,755	1,956	1,987	1,967	1,967	1,956	1,956	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
1890	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1891	63,616	..	..	..	1,850	1,881	1,801	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
1892	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1893	1,850	1,881	1,801	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
1894	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1895	1,850	1,881	1,801	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
1896	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1897	1,850	1,881	1,801	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
1898	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1899	1,850	1,881	1,801	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
1900	34	31	35	35	38	38	35	35	31	31	31	31	31	31
1901	42,676	..	..	..	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1902	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1903	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1904	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1905	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1906	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
1907	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
Total	..	13,211	50,120	22.75	1,004	2,202	1,188	6,795	18,364	553	96	112	5,518	34,806	25.03	..	..	..

(c) *Caste and Classes.*—The tribes and castes found in Shahpura are numerous: the accompanying table, taken from the Census Report of 1901, shows the Hindu community to be composed of no less than 17 separate and distinct castes; of these, the Ram Sanehi Sadhus alone will be mentioned here. The founder of this sect was Ram Charan Das, who flourished about the middle of the 18th Century; he led a holy and devoted life and preached the identity of the Soul and God; he denounced idolatry and the caste system and advocated a celibate life of devotion. High motives, however, seem now to have disappeared and his followers apparently observe no religious tenets of any sort, beyond the constant repetition of the word *Ram Ram*.

This sect is not composed of any special caste but recruits its devotees from all the various Hindu classes; the monastery of the sect is the Ramdvara Temple at Shahpura where the chief priest or mahant lives; at the annual *Mela* of the Phool Dol which takes place in the month of March, infants are dedicated to this monastery and are received into the Sadhu religion; adults of all castes and classes are also admitted and thereby forego all claims to house and property and become mendicants; the devotees then take up their residence at the Shahpura monastery, or at one of the branch houses, belonging to the sect, or wander as religious beggars through the country.

The Kaim Khanis were originally Rajputs but became converts to Mahomedanism during the reign of Mehammedan Emperors.

[TABLE.

TABLE VII.

V. Table VII.— Showing the tribes and castes found in the Chiefship, according to the Census of 1901.

Hindus	...	Balais	...	...	...	...	1,056	
		Banias	...	...	...	...	3,389	
		Bhils	...	...	...	...	1,360	
		Brahmins	...	...	...	...	3,830	
		Chahar	...	...	...	...	1,378	
		Shamar	...	...	...	...	3,001	
		Gewari	...	...	...	...	1,061	
		Gujar	...	...	...	...	3,591	
		Jat	...	...	...	...	3,451	
		Khati	...	...	...	...	796	
		Kunbhar	...	...	...	...	2,023	
		Mali	...	...	...	...	1,853	
		Menas	...	...	...	...	663	
		Nai	...	...	...	...	766	
		Raijar	...	...	...	...	1,252	
		Rajput	...	...	...	...	1,595	
		Sadh Sadhu Ramsanchi	...	...	...	...	1,304	
		Others	...	...	...	...	6,172	
		Total number of Hindus					...	38,541
Mohammedans.	Shaikh	...	...	...	...	...	942	
	Saiyad	...	...	...	...	...	107	
	Mughal	...	...	...	...	...	37	
	Pathan	...	...	...	...	...	365	
	Deswali	...	...	...	...	...	22	
	Kaim Khani	...	...	...	...	...	500	
	Chipa	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Mewati	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	Rao	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	520	
	Total number of Mohammedans					...	...	2,520
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543
	Aryas	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	Parsis *	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Jews *	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total population					...	...	42,676

* In 1901 there were no Jews or Parsis in the Chiefship.

(d) *Education.*—The people are for the most part illiterate, there being 40,423 persons unable to read or write any language. In Shahpura town there are three schools, two for boys, and one for girls ; to enable the sons of Jagirdars, Thakurs and others not living at Shahpura to attend the Schools at that town, a boarding-house was built by the mother of Rajadhiraja Nahar Singh and was named after her the "Karam Soth" Boarding-house.

Schools for boys also exist at Dikola, Phulia, Sangaria and Kothian.

The languages spoken are Mewari, and Rajasthani, a few of the more educated people knowing Urdu and Hindi. In 1901, only 10 persons could read and write English.

IV.—ECONOMICS.

(a) *Agriculture.*—The preparation of the land for both Kharif and Rabi crops is practically identical ; during the two months which precede the sowings, the earth is ploughed up once or twice, with the common Kulli ; the Kharif crops are not sown until the 2nd or 3rd fall of rain, and until the ground has once more been turned by the plough.

Light weeding is required during the growth of the crops, and from the time the first sprouts make their appearance until the harvest, the crops have to be watched night and day to preserve them from the inroads of the wild boar, black buck, chinkara, squirrels and the numerous birds, which abound in Shahpura.

Occasionally locusts visit the Chiefship and cause great destruction to the crops.

The principal crops are

A.—Kharif or Rain crops.

1. Jowari.	11. Hemp.
2. Maize.	12. Sugar-cane.
3. Koluth.	13. Til oil-seed.
4. Kola.	14. Cotton.
5. Berti.	15. Bajra.
6. Kodu.	16. Al (colour).
7. Urid.	17. Indigo (,,).
8. Chowula.	18. Rice.
9. Moth.	19. Tobacco.
10. Mung.	

and B.—The Rabi or cold weather crops.

1. Barley.	6. Capsicum.
2. Wheat.	7. Masur.
3. Opium.	8. Kasum (colour).
4. Gram.	9. Flax (oil seed).
5. Arhar Tur.	10. Mustard.

(b) *Trades*.—The needs of the people of Shahpura are small, and there are thus few trades worthy of mention beyond the ordinary occupations of Indian villagers.

In the year 1700 A.D., a family of dyers came and settled in Shahpura town and since have carried on a thriving trade amongst the local people. The dyes are Indigo, Kasum and Al.

About half a Century ago a native of Japan took up his abode in Shahpura and introduced a Japanese Lacquer work, for which Shahpura was for a period famous; since the death of the introducer of this "Japani Kam" the art has become extinct. The Lohars turn out knives, swords and other iron implements of a simple description from imported steel and iron; their work is, however, only rough and is of no special value.

A curious industry which is seen in Shahpura is the making of Bangles, known by the natives as "Churries;" they are made from cocoanut shells which are shaped and turned in a lathe.

Cotton weaving is only done on a small scale by the Balaies, Kolies, and Julahas: hand looms are used; a coarse kind of cloth called Raza is made and is in great request; printing on this coarse fabric is also undertaken to a certain extent in the Capital.

Bricks, tiles, and gurrahs for local use are also made. There is one cotton press and ginning factory at Shahpura where cotton for export to Bombay is pressed.

(c) *Minerals*.—At Chainpura in the Kachola Parganah, iron ore is to be found in a hillock; it appears that in the past, iron ore was worked at this place but of recent years none has been extracted.

In the Phulia Parganah large quantities of garnets are to be found; they are worked to a certain extent; the value of the output in 1907 was over Rs. 9,700.

Traces of mica exist but no serious effort has been made to exploit this mineral, which would probably be found in veins quite as rich as those near by in Ajmer-Merwara territory.

(d) *Fuel and Fodder*.—The trees chiefly used for firewood are the babool, dbak, khejra, indokra, and khair, these are cut in the neighbouring Birs or are brought from the scattered hills of the Kachola Parganah.

Dried cowdung is used extensively by the poor people as fuel. The streets are not lighted in Shahpura. The oil of Til (Gongulu) and cheap imported Kerosine oil are burned by the people in their lamps.

Fodder.—There are in the Chiefship four large grass Birs at Lasaria, Karamrawas, Kanechan, and at Dhani; from these a plentiful supply of grass is obtained. Large and numerous grass stacks have been erected at Shahpura and in the event of scarcity or famine, the cattle of the Parganah could be kept for over a year on the accumulations of grass.

VII—BOTANICAL.

Shahpura shares with the rest of the plains of Rajputana a great floral poverty ; there is no jungle properly so called, and the plain is scantily supplied with trees and shrubs.

The larger trees are mostly to be found near tanks and wells and along the river banks.

The accompanying Table VIII give the trees and shrubs indiginous to the Chiefship and other common trees and plants which have been introduced from other parts of India : in Column 5 will be found the use to which the natives put the various trees and shrubs.

TABLE VIII.

Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chieftain.

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks, Action, Uses, etc.
1	Neem	... Margosta tree	<i>Melia Azadirachta</i> ...	Timber; leaves alternative and tonic.
2	Gulu	... ...	<i>Sterculia Urens</i> ...	Fruit edible. "Katira" gum used medicinally. In times of scarcity, bark is used as fodder, and when ground down is mixed with flour.
3	Babul (Kikar or Babla)	... ...	<i>Acacia Arabica</i> ...	Fuel and Timber. Bark used in Hyde dying. Pods and leaves eaten by sheep, goats, camels, etc.
4	Khair	... ...	" Catechu	Fuel. Sap yields catechu of commerce.
5	Lesura	... ...	<i>Cardia Myxa</i> ...	Timber; fruit edible.
6	Kachnar	... Geranium tree	<i>Bauhinia Purpurea</i> ...	Bark astringent used in dyeing; leaves made into country cigarettes. Leaves and flowers eaten as vegetable.
7	Dhak (palas)	... Flame of the forest	<i>Buitia Frondosa</i> ...	Fuel. Seeds antihelminthic and astringent, and used for Ringworm; flowers also used medicinally. Red dye from seeds, yellow from flowers. Bark yields astringent gum, leaves used as fodder in scarcity.
8	Imli (amli)	... Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus Indicus</i> ...	Good timber, fruit edible and used medicinally.
9	Khijur	... Wild Palm	<i>Phoenix Sylvestris</i> ...	Trunks used as beams, leaves used in mat, broom and basket making. The juice "Tari" is extracted from the trunk.
10	Gondni	... Sebastian	<i>Cordia Rothii</i> ...	Timber and fuel; fruit gummy and edible, used in stomatitis.
11	Dhakra, Dhow or Dhowra	... ...	<i>Conocarpus Latifolius</i> ...	Timber and fuel, makes good charcoal, and yields superior gum arabic.
12	Khejra	... ...	<i>Acacia Lenesphæna</i> ...	Used as fuel and in making agricultural implements, young pods eaten as vegetable.

TABLE VIII—(continued).

Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chiefship

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name	Remarks, Action, Uses, etc.
13	Khomta	...	Acacia Rupestris	Wood used in making shuttles. Gum used medicinally.
14	Orieng	...	...
15	Borri	...	Zizyphus	Fuel, bark used in tanning, leaves and young shoots fodder for goats.
16	Indokra	...	Salvadora Persica	Fruit edible, bitter and aromatic, said to increase flow of milk in Buffaloes. Leaves are a favourite fodder.
17	Jal	...	...
18	Chambeli	...	Bassia Latifolia	Liquor is distilled from mahwa.
19	Mahwa	...	...
20	Srigna	...	Morinda Pterigosperma	Fruit, flowers and leaves eaten as vegetables; leaves fodder, gum, and roots used medicinally.
21	Asapola (asaphula)	...	Polyalthia Longifolia	
22	Sancha	...	Aegle Marmelos	Timber. Twigs and leaves fodder. Fruit used medicinally for Diarrhoea and Dysentery and leaves offered in Hindoo Temples. Snuff boxes are made from shell of fruit.
23	Beela	...	Crataeva Religiosa	Crushed leaves used as poultice in Guinea worm.
24	Burna	...	...	Leaves and pulp used medicinally.
25	Balkain	...	...

26	Raish	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Hingon	...	...	.....	Balanite Roxburghii	...	...	Fuel, seed used in silk cleaning. Woodash, seed, bark and leaves used medicinally. Hard kernel of fruit used in Fireworks.
28	Kanta Seiree	...	...	.....	Bombax Malabaricum	...	...
29	Fraus	...	...	.....	.....	Used medicinally.	.....
30	Khair (kareer)	...	Capers	...	Capparis Aphylla	...	...	Fuel, fruit edible.
31	Kataria	...	.....	.....	" Separia	...	...	Fruit poisonous.
32	Beri, Jhur	...	.....	.....	Zizyphus Nummularia	...	Used for Hedging.	
33	Jhao	...	...	.....	Tamarix Gallica	...	...	From the Sakoos (galls) black pigment is extracted.
34	Akra (madar)	...	.....	.....	Calotropis Proceria	...	...	Bark used in Dysentery, said to be tonic, alterative and emetic. Leaves and juice used as counter-irritants
35	Satijanasi	...	Yellow Poppy	...	Argemone Mexicana	...	...	Oil from seeds used in Rheumatism.
36	Nagphauji	...	Prickly Pear	...	Opuntia Vulgaris	...	...	Fruit edible. Useful Hedging.
37	Bans	...	Common Bamboo	...	Bambusa	...	...
38	Malkangni or Mal- kangi	...	Mal-	.....	Celastrus Paniculatus	...	Oil nutritive. Flowers yield yellow dye.	
39	Thur...	...	.....	.....	Euphorbia Royleana	...	For Hedging.	
40	Dhatura	...	Thorn Apple	...	Datura	...	...	Used medicinally.
41	Gorak moondee	...	.....	.....	Sphaeranthus Molle	...	...	Said to be a nervine tonic.
42	Bhangra	...	.....	.....	Eclipta Prostata	...	...	Drastic Purgative, juice used in tattooing.

TABLE VIII. (continued).

Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chiefship.

No	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks. Action, Use, etc.
43	Guvvar Patta	...	... Gnaphalium Religiosum	Used as poultice for Boils.
44	Dudhi	...	... Sonchus Arvensis	... Juice reputed lung Haemostatic.
45	Pusar Khejri	...	... Prosopis Specifera	... Good fuel and charcoal, fruit edible.
46	Alie	...	......	...
47	Imiri	...	... Celosia Argentia	... Leaves as vegetables.
48	Nawra	...	......	...
49	Dakni Golchroo	...	... ...	Aromatic and diuretic.
50	Churpoton	...	...	...
51	Sinkaboli	...	...	...
52	Andhijhora	...	...	...
53	Khaip	...	... Crotalaria Burhia	... Cattle fodder. Fibre used.
54	Oont Katala	...	... Argemone Mexicana	... Camel fodder. Juice used in eye affections
55	Vol	...	...	...

TABLE VIII. (continued).

Trees, Shrubs etc., introduced from other parts of India.

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Properties, &cetera, etc.
72	{Mausari and Bakool} {Bausaral or Binchwali}	....	Mimosa Eleagnifolia	Hard close grained wood, takes good polish, flowers fragrant fruit edible.
73	Arusa (maharuk)	....	Ailanthus Excelsa	....
74	Jau, Jampiul, Amur.	Guava	....	Fine timber.
75	Kaner	Oleander	....	Fruit edible.
76	Mogra	....	Prunus Guava	....
77	Chambeli	....	Nerium Odorum	Found in gardens only
78	Neewara	....	Jasminum Sambac	....
79	Amaltas	....	....	....
80	Sissoo, Shishu	....	Nerium Odorum	Dwarf shrub.
81	Arund	....	....	....
			Cassia Fistula	Pulp of pods laxative.
			Dalbergia Sisso	Timber.
			Ricinus Communis	....
			Castor oil plant	....

VIII.—SANITATION.

The streets and roads of Shahpura are mostly narrow, crooked and uneven, and the main street is the only metalled road in the town. There has hitherto been no attempt to drain away the surface water of the town and the main street leading to the Palace, lying on a slightly lower level than the surrounding mohallas becomes in the rains a roaring nullah; water thence flows freely into the moat and other low lying parts outside the town wall, and lying stagnant there for many months, forms a fertile breeding place for mo-quitos; the water of the moat is used to some extent for irrigation purposes but it does not run dry till February or March. During the rains and the fever season which follows, pools of water are to be found all over the town.

Three public latrines and 28 urinals are scattered over the town and all refuse is removed in carts to a distance of about half a mile from the walls. The Conservancy Staff consists of one Jemadar, two Sepoys, one Cart Driver, two Bhistees and twelve Sweepers.

Certain private houses are supplied with latrines but the primitive conservancy system of the Indian Native village is still in vogue with the majority of the population.

The Hindu crematorium and the cemetery are outside the walls, about half a mile distant.

IX.—JAIL.

Until the year 1872, Shahpura possessed no Jail, but in that year when the Courts were opened, the present Jail was built; it is situated in the Palace compound and can accommodate 24 prisoners; the total area of the compound is 12,876 square feet and the cubic capacity of the barracks is 15,560 cubic feet; there are six male wards and one female, a new lock-up was provided in 1908 for juveniles in the Topkhana opposite the Jail.

The daily average of inmates for the last five years has been 21; the daily average of patients under treatment during the same period was 162. No epidemics have visited the Jail; the most common complaints from which the prisoners suffer from fever, diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

One Sweeper is found sufficient to keep the Jail and its dry earth latrine clean.

Rope and dhurry making and newar weaving are the industries carried on by the prisoners, who also grind corn and cook their own food.

The diet of the prisoners is liberal.

Morning, barley bread	...	11	Chitaks
Evening, Do. do.	...	10	"
Once a day, Dal	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" " fresh vegetables...	2	"	

There is no garden attached to this prison, but vegetables are supplied from the Bazar or from the Raj Garden. This is the only Jail in the Chiefship.

X.—MEDICAL.

(a) *Medical Institutions*.—Previous to the year 1872, there was no Hospital or Dispensary in the Chiefship and the sick were treated by the Native Hakims.

The Raj Dispensary, which is the only Medical institution in the State, was opened in the year 1872, and a qualified Hospital Assistant was put in charge; a very useful work has been carried on amongst these very uneducated people, many of whom are, unfortunately, still greatly prejudiced against European methods of treatment.

Table IX and X show the diseases treated in this Dispensary during the last twenty-five years.

The Raj Dispensary compound is situated in the South-East quarter of the town, and is closely shut in by houses and high walls. There are four wards which can accommodate 20 In-patients; there are in addition to these, three rooms, i.e., the Dispensary, the consulting room, where operations are also performed, and the Out-patient room.

There is a good verandah in front of the building, where the patients sit while waiting for treatment.

The Hospital Establishment consists of one Hospital Assistant with the following staff of servants :—

One Compounder.	One Vaccinator.
One Dresser.	One Bhistee.
One Cook.	One Sweeper.

There is room for improvement in the Dispensary and the Surgical Equipment is as yet scanty, but it is suited to the present needs of Shah-pura. At present, cases requiring the performance of major operations are, when possible, sent to Deoli and are treated there in the Charitable Dispensary.

The Budget Allotment for the Hospital Establishment, medicines and contingencies for the year 1907-08 was Rs. 2,480, British coin, and the actual expenditure for the previous year was = Rs. 2,100.

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Raj
Dispensary, Shahpura, for the Years 1885 to 1907.*

TABLE

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in

IX.

the Raj Dispensary, Shahpur, for the Years 1883 to 1907.

DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Diseases of the Respiratory System other than Inflammation of the Lung.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diarrhoea.		Diseases of the Spleen.		Diseases of the Symphatic System.		Gout.		Diseases of the Urinary System.		Nose Diseases.		Venereal Disease other than those in Group A.		Other Disease of the General System.		Diseases of the Organ of Locomotion.		Diseases of the Connective Tissue.		Ulcers.		Other Diseases of the Skin.		All other Local Diseases.		Injuries, General, and Local.		Poisons.		TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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TABLE X.

Total number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated for the Years 1883 to 1907, and yearly Expenditure.

YEAR.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		Expen- diture du- ring the year.
	Total num- ber treated during the year.	Daily aver- age number treated du- ring the year.	Total num- ber treated during the year	Daily average number treated du- ring the year.	
1883 ...	163	7.01	3,644	67.57	1,364
1884 ...	181	7.41	3,565	68.72	1,076
1885 ...	177	6.10	4,289	75.78	1,278
1886 ...	199	5.73	4,904	60.59	1,227
1887 ...	135	3.91	4,089	55.96	1,236
1888 ...	211	6.37	4,429	56.20	1,124
1889 ...	173	5.25	5,193	62.07	1,355
1890 ...	168	4.67	6,282	73.59	1,561
1891 ...	204	5.52	7,062	86.96	1,499
1892 ...	278	6.42	7,438	92.49	1,594
1893 ...	71	2.75	6,886	80.44	1,137
1894 ...	69	3.85	11,985	66.80	1,067
1895 ...	77	3.86	14,751	80.33	1,048
1896 ...	64	3.28	13,998	70.62	1,472
1897 ...	97	5.01	15,794	72.97	1,168
1898 ...	87	5.18	14,705	65.49	1,113
1899 ...	131	7.79	15,589	67.16	1,831
1900 ...	433	21.63	19,897	79.47	1,930
1901 ...	92	7.35	17,601	78.40	2,067
1902 ...	125	5.87	14,815	85.59	1,785
1903 ...	85	5.25	12,374	77.65	1,659
1904 ...	31	1.86	7,815	44.57	1,839
1905 ...	23	1.39	7,857	48.44	1,705
1906 ...	31	6.07	9,825	62.60	1,713
1907 ...	18	0.90	7,654	44.31	1,594
Total ...	3,323	5.59	2,42,441	68.99	36,436

(b) *The Medical and Surgical disorders of Shahpura.*

The commonest diseases treated in this Hospital are :—

Malarial Fevers.—Malaria is very prevalent in Shahpura, more especially during the “Fever season,” which lasts from September to January ; the most common types met with are tertian and quartan fevers, and less frequently quotidian ; these fevers always give way to quinine or a combination of quinine and arsenic ; occasionally severe irregularly remittent fevers are seen which yield to quinine, and which are, I believe, due to a mixed Malarial infection.

Venereal Diseases.—All forms of venereal are commonly met with ; a severe type of syphilis is met with, due in all probability to neglect and want of appropriate treatment.

Chronic Rheumatism.—This is fairly common amongst those of advancing years.

Guinea-worm.—Most usually seen during and after the rains.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—The commonest disorders of this system are Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and congestion of the liver with accompanying piles ; Diarrhoea and Dysentery are common during the rains, and the latter disease yields readily to the sulphate treatment.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Pleurisy, Bronchitis and Pneumonia are frequent in the cold season and are due to chills, the result of insufficient clothing. Pneumonia is yearly responsible for many deaths. Asthma is also fairly common.

Diseases of the Eyes and Ears.—Conjunctivitis, Iritis, Glaucoma, Cataract and chronic Granular disease of the lids with its consequent Trichiasis, Entropium and Corneal affections are very common.

Besides the usual constitutional diatheses which predispose to eye disease, there are also certain possible climatic factors in the causation of some of these conditions ; these are the frequent dust-storms of summer, the great heat and glare, and the hosts of flies which swarm at all seasons, but amount in the rains to a veritable plague.

Scurvy.—Cases are met with amongst the poorer classes, especially in years of scarcity.

Delhi Sore and Sloughing Ulcers.

Skin Diseases.—Ringworm of the Body, Scabies, Herpes, Psoriasis, Urticaria, Favus and Tinea Tonsurans are all common.

Less commonly met with are :—

Enteric Fever.—Called by the natives motigera or nikala.

Tuberculosis.—Affections of lungs, bones and joints, etc.

Mycetoma.—Occasional cases are seen.

Cerebro-spinal fever.—In 1902 three cases of this disease were noticed, all of whom recovered.

No cases of malignant disease have been treated at the Dispensary in the last ten years. No cases of stone have come under observation in the last few years ; there is no leprosy in the Chiefship but leucoderma is fairly common.

TABLE XI.

Statement of Plague in Shahpura Chieftainship since 1903

YEAR.	Estimated population of the Chieftainship.	Name of town or place from which reports of Plague were received.	PLAQUE FROM BEGINNING OR OUTBREAK UP TO DATE.		REMARKS.
			First Case.	Last Case.	
1903-04	42,676	Shahpura	485	371	No. of Deaths.
1904-05	"	"	...	...	No. of Cases
1905-06	"	"	1,008	673	No. of Deaths.
1906-07	"	"	...	72	No. of Cases
1907-08	"	"	...	27	No. of Deaths.
					PLAQUE REPORTED FROM
					No. of Deaths reported.
					No. of Cases reported.
					PLAQUE REPORTED.

(c). EPIDEMICS.

Plague.—There is no record of any Epidemic of Plague in the Chiefship before the year 1904: in that year one imported case was reported; the patient came from Bhilwara and was the cause of the severe outbreak of 1904-05, in which 1,607 cases, occurred with 1,115 deaths. Every effort was made during this epidemic to lessen the force and limit the spread of the disease; 1,313 persons were inoculated with Haffkeine's Plague prophylactic; out of this number 26 were attacked and 12 died. Evacuation, Segregation, and disinfection, were adopted under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon: the thoroughness with which these measures were carried out, was due to the great interest which the Rajadhiraja Sahib took in the matter and to the energy of the Kamdar Sahib.

Small-pox.—Every year Small-pox of a more or less mild type visits the Chiefship, but although it never assumes a widespread epidemic form, it yearly claims its list of victims. In 1905, 67 deaths were reported from this disease alone, while in the two following years the figures were 60 and 72 giving an average yearly mortality of 1.47 per 1,000.

Vaccination has unfortunately been unpopular in this district, but it is progressing: the Vaccination statistics can be seen by a reference to Table XIII.

Cholera.—The Statistics of the out-breaks of Cholera which have occurred in recent years may be seen from Table XII.

The great famine of 1900-01 was responsible for the cases which occurred in that year, and those of 1906 were in the village of Doulatpura, 5 miles from Shahpura town; precautionary measures were taken and the disease did not spread.

TABLE XII.

Statement of Cholera in Shahpura Chieftain for the Year 1883 to 1907.

YEAR.	Estimated area in square miles.	Name of town or place from which reports of Cholera were received.	Estimated population of each State.	No. of Cases of Cholera reported.	No. of Deaths of Cholera reported.	DATE OF FIRST CASE REPORTED.	LAST CASE REPORTED.	From the beginning of or up to date.		REMARKS.
								5	6	
1883	Shahpura	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	"	51,750	205	61	.....	.....	.....	205	61
1885	"	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	"	"	10	3	7-9-87	20-9-87	.....	10	3
1887	"	"
1888	"	"
1889	"	"	829	277	.....	.....	.....	820	277
1890	"	"	313	162	17-5-92	13-6-92	.....	313	162
1891	"	"
1892	"	"
1893	"	"
1894	"	"	79	22	6-5-95	26-5-95	.....	79	22
1895	"	"
1896	"	"
1897	"	"
1898	"	"
1899	"	"
1900	"	"	961	571	22-4-00	8-7-00	.....	961	571
1901	"	"	42,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	"
1904	"	"	"
1905	"	"	"
1906	"	"	11	5	5-6-06	6-6-06	.....	11	5
1907	"	"

(d) — VACCINATION.

Vaccination is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Haraoti and Tonk, and is carried on by one Vaccinator under the direction of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Raj Dispensary at Shahpura.

The work is done in the cool months from October to March, both in Shahpura town and in the neighbouring villages.

The Vaccinator tours round the villages four times a year and the Hospital Assistant makes one autumn and one spring tour to encourage parents to bring forward their children for vaccination, and to note the results of the work done by the Vaccinator.

Table XIII shows the number of vaccinations performed during the period 1883 to 1908.

TABLE XIII.

Vaccination in Shahpura Chiefship for the Years 1883-1908.

Year.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Total Number successful Cases.
1883	780	591
1884	858	616
1885	385	338
1886	666	626
1887	743	681
1888	1,015	878
1889	562	507
1890	674	605
1891	669	555
1892	1,095	863
1893	987	792
1894	933	543
1895	1,433	1,166
1896	1,376	1,103
1897	1,093	888
1898	1,153	950
1899	467	335
1900-01	456	352
1901-02	12	11
1902-03	825	814
1903-04	639	663
1904-05	910	894
1905-06	812	790
1906-07	790	771
1907-08	1,125	591
Total ...	20,458	16,893

XI.—FAMINES.

Previous to the great famine of 1899-1900, there is, but little on record concerning the famines of this district.

It would appear that scarcity and distress were felt in the years 1812, 1833, 1848, 1860, 1869-70, 1877-78, 1891-92 and 1895-96.

During the famine of 1869-70, 2,000 persons are said to have emigrated, and 9,000 to have died; 68 per cent. of the cattle perished.

The famine of 1899-1900, was due to the rainfall being scanty and irregular, and to its early cessation. The *Kharif* crop was very poor and the *Rabi* was an absolute failure. Relief works were opened in October 1899 and were not closed till the middle of the following August, after the setting in of the monsoon proper. The relief works consisted of grass cutting, and the construction of the Railway earth-work and of two large tanks at Dhanope and Liswaria. The total amount spent on relief works, amounted to Rs. 64,574, (British coin;) Poor houses were also instituted at a cost to the Chiefship of Rs. 12,306; that these relief works were successful may be seen from the fact that only 235 persons succumbed during this famine to insufficiency of food.

The Treasury of the Chiefship suffered severe loss, owing to the necessary suspension of five-twelfths of the revenue.

Takavi loans were issued to help the cultivators to maintain themselves and dig new wells, etc., and after the fall of the rains, sums of money were also distributed from the Charitable Relief Fund to enable them to renew their stock and cattle.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder no attempt was made to save the cattle, the greater number of which died of starvation; a few only which were provided with the leaves of trees survived.

TABLE XIV.

List showing the names of Political Officers who have been in charge of the Haranti and Tonk Agency from 1860 to 1910.

Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
	From	To
Captain H. Beynon	2nd January 1860 ...
" H. Phillipots	19th March 1864 ...
" N. Bruce	6th June 1865 ...
" W. J. W. Muir	8th June 1869 ...
" W. Robert	15th July 1872 ...
" W. J. W. Muir	15th October 1872...
Colonel M. G. Donald	3rd February 1873...
Captain J. Berkeley	20th March 1873 ...
" H. Clay	18th October 1874 ...

Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.		
	From.		To
Colonel J. Wright	26th March 1875 ...		6th April 1875.
Major H. Clay	8th April 1875 ...		14th April 1875.
Captain W. J. W. Muir	15th April 1875 ...		16th August 1876.
Major H. Clay	17th August 1876 ...		18th November 1876.
Lt. Col. J. Berkeley	19th November 1876		27th December 1878.
Major P. W. Powlett	28th December 1878		6th February 1879.
„ G. Bayley	7th February 1879...		29th March 1880.
„ W. J. W. Muir	30th March 1880 ...		31st March 1886.
„ J. Biddulph	1st April 1886 ...		19th March 1889.
„ A. P. Thornton	20th March 1889 ...		21st November 1891.
Captain J. A. Bell	22nd November 1891		3rd December 1891.
„ J. Ramsay	4th December 1891		30th April 1892.
Major J. Pears	1st May 1892 ...		4th November 1892.
„ A. P. Thornton	5th November 1892		18th March 1895
Captain A. E. Pinhey	19th March 1895 ...		30th April 1895.
„ J. A. Bell	1st May 1895 ...		10th July 1895.
Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley	11th July 1895 ...		1st November 1895.
Captain J. A. Bell	2nd November 1895		5th December 1895.
Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S.	6th December 1895		19th April 1898.
Captain J. Manner-Smith V.E., C.I.E.,	20th April 1898 ...		6th September 1898.
„ F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E ...	7th September 1898		17th May 1899.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Penrose	18th May 1899 ...		9th July 1899.
Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E	10th July 1899 ...		7th November 1900.
„ K. D. Erskine, I.A.... ...	8th November 1900		6th April 1901.
Lieutenant F. B. Pridaux, I.A. ...	7th April 1901 ...		14th November 1901.
„ F. E. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.	15th November 1901		27th May 1902.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Penrose	28th May 1902 ...		6th July 1902.
„ I. C. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.	7th July 1902 ...		13th July 1902.
„ E. R. Penrose	16th July 1902 ...		26th October 1902.
Major C. H. Pritchard, I.A. ...	27th October 1902 ...		2nd December 1903.
„ A. D. Bennettman, C.I.E. ...	3rd December 1903		16th December 1903.
„ C. Archer, I.A.	17th December 1903		7th January 1904.
„ W. M. Cabut, I.A.	8th January 1904 ...		19th January 1904.

Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
	From	To
Major W. Scott Moncrieff	20th January 1904 ...	31st January 1904.
„ C. H. Pritchard	1st February 1904 ...	16th March 1905.
Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A. ...	17th March 1905 ...	7th November 1905.
Major R. B. Berkeley, I.A.	8th November 1905	9th September 1907.
Captain C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S. ...	10th September 1907	9th October 1907.
Major R. B. Berkeley, I.A.	10th October 1907	30th March 1908.
Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A. (Now Major)	31st March 1908 ...	Up to date.

